

Ochs Heinrich of La Jolla, CA, as they celebrate their 40th wedding anniversary on the 14th of August. Mr. Heinrich is also retiring this year after working for over 43 years as one of America's top experts in the field of lightweight, antisubmarine torpedos. Mrs. Heinrich is a community leader and a lawyer, who continues to this day to provide free legal services to senior citizens in San Diego. Together, the Heinrichs' represent the best that America has to offer and are a shining example of an American Family.

A native of New York, Mr. Heinrich graduated from the Bronx High School of Science and the University of Oklahoma. He began his career in 1951 at China Lake, in the high California desert, and quickly moved to a posting in Pasadena, CA. He settled in San Diego in 1974. He has been cited many times over the past four decades for his work in the design, development, test, and production support of the Navy's mark 32, mark 46, and mark 50 torpedoes. He holds a patent on the mark 46's acoustic homing system, which went into the fleet in 1967 and remains the Navy's standard lightweight torpedo. In 1984, he was awarded the Naval Ocean Systems Center's Lauritsen-Bennett Award, the highest award given by the center. For over 40 years, his leadership in both the public and private sector has been instrumental in maintaining the high state of readiness our naval forces rely upon to meet the global commitments with which they are tasked.

A native of Clayton MI, Mrs. Heinrich has been active in the community for over 25 years as a bridge teacher. After having raised two children, Mrs. Heinrich completed law school, passing the bar in 1989. For the last several years, Mrs. Heinrich has done volunteer legal work at San Diego Senior Citizens Legal Services.

Their two children have been role models themselves. Their son, Mark, is a 1975 graduate of La Jolla High School, a 1979 graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy, and a 1989 graduate of the University of Kansas Graduate Business School. He is currently a commander in the Navy, assigned to the staff of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Research, Development, and Acquisition, Commander Heinrich, his wife, Judy, and their two sons currently live in Fairfax, VA.

Their daughter, Marjorie, is a 1979 graduate of La Jolla High School, a 1983 graduate of the University of California at Berkeley and a 1986 graduate of the Golden Gate University Law School. She is currently a partner in the Oakland, CA, law firm of Kincaid, Gianunzio, Caudle & Hubert. Miss Heinrich currently lives in Oakland, CA.

Morton and Eileen Heinrich have been totally committed to excellence, both in their public lives and in their efforts to raise their family. As a lawyer in San Diego, Eileen Heinrich has been a role model for others half her age. As a public servant for over 30 years and as an expert in this field for over 40 years, Morton Heinrich has been a tremendous steward of the public's trust.

Mr. Speaker, Morton and Eileen Heinrich represent a tremendous example of an American success story; a couple of modest means who have served both the country and the community. It is only fitting that we should recognize their many accomplishments as pillars of the community. I ask all my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to join me in wishing this

great American couple every success in the future and congratulations on their 40th wedding anniversary.

RESPECTEEN NATIONAL YOUTH FORUM

HON. EARL POMEROY

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 1, 1995

Mr. POMEROY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of my colleagues a letter written to me regarding the Conservation Reserve Program [CRP] by Rachel Heiser. Rachel Heiser participated in the seventh annual RespecTeen Speak for Yourself Program, and she was selected to represent North Dakota at the 1995 RespecTeen National Youth Forum in Washington, DC. She just completed the eighth grade at Simle Middle School in Bismarck, ND, and her letter emphasizes the benefits and importance of CRP. I have included Rachel's letter for the benefit of my colleagues.

The Conservation Reserve Program (started in 1985) pays farmers not to farm highly erodible land for 10 years and convert it to perennial vegetation. CRP has been successful because farmers, taxpayers, wildlife and the environment all benefit.

The Great Plains has been characterized as one of the most endangered ecosystems in North America. Populations of grassland-nesting birds have been declining faster than any other bird group.

Now, because of CRP, many species of birds are making a great comeback. Ring-necked pheasant populations have more than doubled in several states. Increased pheasant populations in South Dakota attracted 48,000 non-resident and 80,000 resident hunters in 1993, spending \$50 million. Grasshopper sparrows, lark buntings, and Eastern meadowlarks are increasing in areas with high CRP enrollment. Elk, mule deer, white-tailed deer, and antelope have responded surprisingly well to CRP. In Idaho, Colombian sharp-tailed grouse, a candidate species for federal listing, is making a dramatic recovery on CRP lands. Three million additional ducks were produced in 1994 in the Dakotas and Montana because of CRP. CRP will provide up to \$11.2 billion in overall environmental benefits during the life of the program.

As you can see, CRP is a very important program when it comes to saving soil and providing grassland habitat. However, beginning this year, most of the grassland habitat created by CRP will be converted back to cropland without reauthorization of CRP. When all CRP contracts are terminated, commodity prices are expected to drop due to increased crop production leading to a significant reduction in farm income. CRP pays for itself by reducing surplus crops and thus support prices to producers. CRP is the only program that has restored many wildlife populations while saving taxpayers a bundle. Please help to reauthorize the CRP program.

RESTORING IMPACT AID AND EDUCATION: AMENDMENTS TO H.R. 2127, THE FISCAL YEAR 1996 LABOR-HHS-EDUCATION BILL

HON. RANDY "DUKE" CUNNINGHAM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 1, 1995

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, today I will have three amendments printed in the RECORD regarding restoring education funding in the fiscal year 1996 Labor-HHS-Education appropriations bill.

These amendments restore from \$130 to \$174 million to education. They insure that critical health research funding grows at least 4 percent. And they seek to make positive, balanced change to the Labor-HHS-Education appropriations bill.

The first amendment transfers \$174.93 million across the board from the National Institutes of Health accounts, permitting health research funding to continue growing by 4 percent, same as the administration's request. With those funds, resources are distributed as follows: \$49.58 million to impact aid, \$40 million to the chapter 2/Eisenhower Education Reform and Professional Development Program, \$80.45 million to vocational education basic State grants, and \$4.87 million to the National Institute for Literacy. The amendment also deletes legislative language in H.R. 2127 which prohibits impact aid funding for military B's, military B's with disabilities, and schools affected by the hold harmless provisions of last year's reforms. This amendment is also being submitted by Mr. RIGGS of California, a member of the Appropriations Committee, and will most likely be offered by him on the floor.

The second amendment transfers \$160 million across the board from the National Institutes of Health accounts, permitting health research funding to continue growing by more than 4 percent, an amount greater than the Administration's request. With those funds, resources are distributed as follows: \$46 million to impact aid, \$40 million to the chapter 2/Eisenhower Education Reform and Professional Development Program, \$69.13 million to vocational education basic State grants, and \$4.87 million to the National Institute for Literacy. The amendment also deletes legislative language in H.R. 2127 which prohibits impact aid funding for military B's, military B's with disabilities, and schools affected by the hold harmless provisions of last year's reforms.

The third amendment transfers \$130 million across the board from National Institutes of Health accounts, permitting health research funding to continue growing by more than 4 percent, an amount greater than the administration's request. With those funds, resources are distributed as follows: \$46 million to impact aid, \$40 million to the chapter 2/Eisenhower Education Reform and Professional Development Program, \$39.13 million to vocational education basic State grants, and \$4.87 million to the National Institute for Literacy. The amendment also deletes legislative language in H.R. 2127 which prohibits impact aid funding for military B's, military B's with disabilities, and schools affected by the hold harmless provisions of last year's reforms.